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Reno Evening Gazette.

VOL. XXX.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1891.

NO. 94

CANADA EXCITED.

Koch's Lymph Sent by Minister Phelps.

ROYAL OBSEQUIES ARRANGED.

A Wide-spread Strike on the Erie Railroad.

Red Hot Filibustering in the House.

Obsequies to Kalakaua.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The Board of Supervisors held a meeting to-day for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral of King Kalakaua to-morrow. Mayor Sanderson presided.

Supervisor Burling was chosen as a committee of one to arrange for the church services, and Supervisors Jackson and Curtis were appointed a committee on carriages, with power to secure as many carriages as may be needed.

The form of invitations to attend the funeral have been decided upon and they will be sent to the State, Federal and municipal officers, representatives of the city Boards of Trade, the several associations and the Knight Templars.

Brigadier-General Cutting has issued orders for all troops of the Second Brigade, National Guard of California, except the Fifth Infantry regiment, to participate in the obsequies.

It is understood there will be twelve acting pall-bearers and twelve honorary pall-bearers. Among the gentlemen named as such are ex-Governor Perkins, ex-Governor Burnett, ex-Mayor Pond, T. H. Goodman, J. E. Moses of the Masonic Order, ex-Senator Williams, Claus Spreckles and Colonel Fred Crocker.

Before the remains of the King were taken to the mortuary chapel of Trinity Church this afternoon the casket containing them was removed from the apartments which the King had occupied to the reception room of the Palace Hotel, where a black catafalque had been prepared to receive it. Here gathered the small party which came with the King from Honolulu. General Gibbon and Admiral Brown were represented by members of their staff.

It had been previously arranged that no services should be held on this occasion, but that the meeting should be one of personal respect to the memory of the late King and that the casket should be taken to Trinity Chapel without military escort.

Many citizens assembled during the forenoon at the Palace Hotel and at Trinity Church and watched with interest all the arrangements for the funeral.

General Gibbon has been agreed upon as Grand Marshal of the funeral parade to-morrow.

Strike on the Erie.

By Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—General Manager Tucker of the Chicago and Erie road admitted this morning that the road was practically tied up by a strike of train dispatchers. The only train that went out this morning was the mail for Columbus, Ohio. Outside of the New York train, and one or two freight trains every thing is tied up on this division of the road, extending to Salamanca, N. Y.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Fort Wayne, Ind., says the train dispatchers and conductors' strike on the Chicago & Erie road has tied up the road at that point, and only passenger trains are moving.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—The superintendent of the Erie road in this city, said nothing was known of the strike reported from Chicago as extending to Salamanca. He said the strike was not likely to affect the main line from Erie east of Salamanca, or between Buffalo and New York.

TERRE HAUTE (Ind.), Jan. 21.—Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Firemen said this afternoon that he had given no order for a strike of firemen on the Chicago & Erie Railroad.

MARION, (Ohio), Jan. 21.—There is not a freight train moving on the Chicago and Erie railroad between Chicago and Marion. The engineers at Marion are ready to go out. Their sympathy is with the strikers, as the whole trouble seems to be a dislike of Superintendent Merrill. The railroad, in anticipation of trouble has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania and P. C. C. and St. Louis, to handle all passenger and perishable business east and west.

Congressional Matters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Senate, as soon as the journal of yesterday was read, Gorman moved to correct it by striking out the words stating that Aldrich's motion yesterday to proceed to the consideration of the resolution as to closure was determined in the affirmative. He asserted that a ballot occurred and the vote was never announced. He read from the record to sustain his position and expressed his belief that the Senate would not permit the journal to stand, which declares a falsehood.

The Senate has not yet taken a vote on Gorman's motion to correct the journal. The motion was taken advantage of for a general discussion of the election bill, and Eustis has been occupied for the last hour in criticizing and condemning it.

HOUSE.

When the reading of the journal was concluded this morning Mills objected to its approval and stated that he desired to debate the question. In a moment McKinley was on his feet with a demand for the previous question on the approval of the journal, and he was recognized by the Speaker. Then followed a scene of excitement almost rivaling that of yesterday. Messrs. Bland, Rogers and Mills excoriated the Speaker, but the latter, in a calm manner, stated that he administered the rules as he understood them (and as sustained by the House) and that he would continue to administer them as long as he retained the position to which he was elected by the House.

Kerr of Iowa added somewhat to the confusion by a criticism of the report of Mills' remarks as published in the *Record* to-day, asserting that it did not coincide with the report in the public press.

Mills excitedly demanded to know whether the gentleman accused him of having mutilated the records, but Kerr disclaimed any such intention. The tumult was quelled by the roll-call on the approval of the journal.

The previous question was ordered and Mills claimed the floor, and his claim was recognized by the Speaker. Thereupon Mills yielded the floor to Bland, who said he understood a resolution to be reported from the Committee on Rules to limit debate upon the appropriation bill. He wished to offer to the resolution an amendment. That amendment was that a certain day should be fixed for the consideration of the Senate silver bill.

The Speaker said the pending question was upon the approval of the journal.

Bland—"I suppose the Speaker intends to throttle this bill either in the committee or in the House." (Cheers from the Democratic side.)

Bland then read his proposed substitute, making the fine coinage silver bill the continual order from and after January 27th. He should, he said, insist upon that motion until the 4th of March.

Another wave of excitement has just passed over the House; the Speaker, Mills and McKinley were the principal agitators, the latter declaring with emphasis that if necessary the House would stay in session until noon on the 4th of March in order to pass the bill which would give every citizen of this land his right to a free ballot and a fair count.

Borneo Denies It.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Private Secretary Boruck in a communication to the *Bea* regarding the criticisms of Governor Waterman for his pardon of several convicts, denies that any money was ever paid into the Governor's office for such pardons, but that they were granted at the request of prominent and influential persons, whose names he gives. He recommends that in the future the Governor be not required to exercise the sole power of the granting of pardons.

Canada Excited.

By Associated Press.
TORONTO (Ont.), Jan. 21.—A special dispatch to the *Globe* from Ottawa says there seems to be some serious or important question occupying the attention of the Cabinet just now. The Ministers have been called together every day for five consecutive days, each sitting being a prolonged one. It is reported that Sir John McDonald intends to dissolve the Parliament at once and appeal to the people on the reciprocity question.

Minister Phelps Sends Lymph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A package was received from William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Germany containing five vials of Koch's lymph, and the President distributed them as follows: Two vials to Surgeon-General Hamilton of the marine hospital service in Washington, and one vial each to polyclinic hospital of Chicago, charity hospital, New Orleans and city hospital of Indianapolis.

Hartford (Conn.), Jan. 21.—O.

H. Platt was elected United States Senator to-day in joint session of the Legislature over Carlos French, the Democratic candidate.

Mitchell Re-Elected.

SACRAMENTO, (Ore.), Jan. 21.—The Legislature in joint session to-day re-elected John H. Mitchell United States Senator.

SIOUX SUSPICIOUS.

The Sentries Doubled, but Quiet Prevails.

THE LOSS BY FROST IN FRANCE.

Senators Platt, Vest and Voorhees Re-elected.

Public Building at Chicago to Cost Four Millions.

HONOLULU NEWS.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The steamship "Australia" arrived this morning in a little over six days from Honolulu. The Hawaiian papers of the 14th inst express gratification at the attentions which have been shown King Kalakaua in California. No indication appears to have reached the Island that his majesty was enjoying other than his usual health. Several Hawaiian residents of Samoa returned to Honolulu on the steamship "Zealandia" on the 10th instant, King Malietoa having issued a proclamation for all Hawaiians to leave Samoa. Others are expected to return to Honolulu before long. The United States steamship "Mohican" and H. B. M. S. "Nympha" are still at Honolulu.

Winter Loss in France.

By Cable and Associated Press.]
PARIS, Jan. 21.—It is estimated that fifty thousand persons were thrown out of employment by the severe winter weather, and the total loss to France in wages, stoppage of trade and blighting of crops will probably reach 50,000,000 francs. All hospitals and infirmaries are crowded. The Administration placed the dead wood in the State forests at the disposal of the poor.

THE SIOUX SUSPICIOUS.

By Associated Press.]
PINE RIDGE, Jan. 21.—This morning the Illinois troops, with the exception of the first infantry, broke camp and moved to Bands Craven Creek about four miles south of the agency. The Red skins are at a loss to understand this move. Not a few of them looked upon it with apprehension and have accordingly doubled their pickets.

DR. GALLINGER ELECTED.

CONCORD (N. H.), Jan. 21.—The Senate and House met in joint session to-day and declared Dr. Gallinger elected United States Senator. Ezra S. Sears (Rep.) was elected Secretary of State. The election of the other State officers was postponed till this afternoon.

CHICAGO PUBLIC BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day agreed to report favorably Taylor's bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for the erection of a new public building upon the site of the present Government building in Chicago.

SQUIRE ELECTED SENATOR.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]
OLYMPIA (Wash.), Jan. 21.—The Legislature in joint session to-day re-elected Watson C. Squire United States Senator. The vote was as follows: Squire 58, W. H. Calkins 30, Thomas Carroll (Dem.) 21.

VOORHEES RE-ELECTED.

By Associated Press.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The Legislature on going to ballot at its session to-day declared D. W. Voorhees elected U. S. Senator. He has been in the Senate continuously since 1877.

HILL ELECTED.

ALBANY, (N. Y.), Jan. 21.—The joint ballot of the Legislature for United States Senator, taken at noon to-day resulted: Hill 81; Evarts 79. Hill was declared elected.

SILVER PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.), Jan. 21.—The silver offered to-day amounted to 1,016,000 ounces, of which 326,000 ounces was purchased at prices ranging at 1.05375 to 1.0552.

PLATT RE-ELECTED.

By Associated Press.]
HARTFORD, (Conn.), Jan. 21.—O.

H. Platt was elected United States Senator in joint session of the Legislature over Carlos French, the Democratic candidate.

MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

By Associated Press.]
HELENA, Jan. 21.—There is some prospect to-day of a legislative compromise on the basis of the House membership of twenty-seven Republicans and twenty-six Democrats. The speaker to be Democratic. Senator Parberry suffered a paralytic stroke in the Senate chamber to-day; it is a question if he can appear in his seat again during the session.

NEBRASKA TROUBLES.

By Associated Press.]
LINCOLN (Neb.), Jan. 21.—The joint convention of the Legislature to hear the election contests reconvened this morning, but adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon to enable the Supreme Court to pass upon the question whether the concurrent resolution convening a joint session requires the signature of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

PROTEST AGAINST DIVISION.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]
REDLANDS, (Cal.), Jan. 21.—The City Council has passed resolutions protesting against the division of San Bernardino county and appealing to the Legislature to preserve the boundaries of the city, as well as of the county, unimpaired.

A MANAGER FIRM.

By Associated Press.]
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Manager Tucker declares Scott of Huntington, Ind., a train dispatcher, discharged for dereliction of duty, to enforce whose reinstatement the strike on the Erie began, shall not be taken back under any circumstances.

A JOSH BURNED.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The flame from a candle burning before a Josh in the building occupied by Chinese women, ignited the wood work this morning, and the building was destroyed, entailing a loss of about five thousand dollars.

MITCHELL RE-ELECTED.

SACRAMENTO, (Ore.), Jan. 21.—The Legislature in joint session to-day re-elected John H. Mitchell United States Senator.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

SACRAMENTO, (Cal.), Jan. 21.—Senate bill providing for and fixing salaries of the attaches came up in special order for third reading. Bruner offered an amendment which holds the salary at \$8 per day of those which have heretofore had that sum. The bill was referred to a committee of one, consisting of Bruner, who favorably amended the bill.

SENATE.

The Committee on Education reported favorably a bill to authorize the establishment of county high schools and provide for their support. The Committee on Corporations reported favorably, McGowan's bill authorizing the formation of county mutual insurance companies and regulating the transaction of business.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the following bills: Relating to the deposit of public funds; to provide for the issuance and sale of State Bonds to create a fund for construction and furnishing, by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, the general ferry and passenger depot in the city and county of San Francisco; to create a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds and providing for submission of this act to a vote of the people. The bill of D. Jordan for an appropriation of \$101,000 was reported back and sent to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Education and Public Morals, favorably reported the following bills: To prohibit gaming, to furnish public schools with free text books. The Committee on Hospital reported favorably a bill to regulate the practices in pharmacy, and sale of poisons. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably the appropriation of \$4,000 for repairs to the tug Governor Perkins. Bills were introduced by Dargie relative to power of guardians of estates of wards, and also an amendment to the Civil Code reducing the age of consent in females, from 18 to 17 years; also providing for police pensions for cities of the class of Oakland.

By Maher—To provide for a State Board of Rami Culture for the cultivation of rami in California.

By McGowan—An appropriation of \$3,100 for the purchase of lands at San Quentin for the use of the prison.

By Carpenter—Providing for the formation of new counties.

SNOW BLOCKADE IN AUSTRIA.

BY CABLE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—Several trains and snow-plows are stuck fast in the snow near Gumpoldskirchen. The passengers are compelled to leave the cars and wade through the deep snow to the nearest station. Numerous fatalities are due to the exceedingly rigorous weather reported from all parts of the country. They include cases of men frozen to death with horses while driving.

MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

HELENA, Jan. 21.—There is some prospect to-day of a legislative compromise on the basis of the House membership of twenty-seven Republicans and twenty-six Democrats. The speaker to be Democratic. Senator Parberry suffered a paralytic stroke in the Senate chamber to-day; it is a question if he can appear in his seat again during the session.

NEBRASKA TROUBLES.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Latest reports from all parts of England show an average rise in temperature of 25°. The mercury is now standing at the highest point reached since November. A southwesterly gale prevails on the Scottish and Irish coasts. Rain is falling in all parts of the kingdom. On the continent the thaw is less decided.

RAILWAY INSOLVENT.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—George M. Boggs was this morning appointed receiver of the Pacific railway company on complaint by a judgment creditor. The bill sets forth that this company, which was organized in '89, by C. B. Holmes, the well known cable-car man, and other capitalists, with a capital of \$2,500,000, is insolvent.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Despatches from Buenos Ayres state that affairs in Chili are improving. Considerable dissension already exists among the Chilean troops and this feeling is rapidly spreading. It is announced as certain that a number of government troops have already joined the insurgent forces.

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Wednesday, January 21, 1891

Governor Colcord's Message.

The GAZETTE is in receipt of Governor Colcord's inaugural message. The Chief Magistrate calls legislative attention to the fact that some uniform method of assessing property throughout the State is absolutely necessary. He says: "At present the amount required for State purposes is ninety cents on each one hundred dollars. Whereas, if all the property of the State could be assessed at seventy per cent. of its ACTUAL cash value the requirements for State purposes would not exceed fifty-five cents on each one hundred dollars, and it would work no hardship on the taxpayer." On the contrary, it would be a benefit to every property holder in the State."

He earnestly recommends a State Board of Equalization, to be composed of any three State officers the Legislature may see fit to appoint. He urges upon the Legislature the need of passing some needed amendments to the constitution, "for," he says "in the event of a Constitutional Convention being convoked and its work failing of adoption by the people, then the amendments will have been enacted and will in due time become operative with a great saving of time."

Touching upon the subject of immigration and irrigation, he says:

"The Board of Trade has performed a valuable service for the State in advertising its many advantages and varied resources. Its aim has been to encourage immigration and promote individual development. Reliable information to this end has been disseminated throughout the country and the results of its labor are promising. It is with pride that I notice the need of such an institution is being recognized and is receiving the support of Nevada's best citizens. State and county officials are earnestly requested to assist the Board when opportunity offers in obtaining authoritative statistics, thereby aiding the good work."

He says he trusts the Legislature will not fail to pass the Australian ballot system or adopt some other equally good measure to protect the purity of the ballot. He recommends the State to make an appropriation for the World's Columbian Exposition in keeping with our financial condition. He says let us make a practical manifestation of our varied resources. On the subject of reapportionment he says:

"A new census has just been completed the advisability of a reapportionment of the State for members of the Legislature is with you. There has been a falling off in the State's population, and this will necessitate a reduction in our legislative representation. In the interest of economy and retrenchment such a lessening would meet with the warm indorsement of the people."

Taking the message as a whole, and it is straightforward and manly, and is an indication of what kind of a man the people of Nevada have selected for its chief magistrate.

AS LONG AS the State Prison is located where it is at present there is no hope of the institution being a lesser burden on the taxpayers, but if it was located somewhere in this State on land that could be farmed the prisoners would be kept busy, and at least raise what they consume. It is a heavy tax on the people at best, and while the cost will vary under the different administrations, it is neither just nor fair to point out one administration as being very economical and another extravagant. The question of keeping the place up cuts no small figure in the cost of maintaining the institution.

While Governor Bell's administration was no doubt good, it is a well-known fact that he made no repairs, bought no bedding, and ran the institution for just what it cost to feed and guard the prison, and in that way made the cost per diem seem very low; while, on the other hand, when McCullough took charge the Board of Prison Commissioners ordered him to buy \$600 worth of blankets, put new roof on the building and make other substantial improvements which added to the cost of maintenance makes his administration appear more expensive than Governor Bell's. When the truth is, had Governor Bell been called upon to supply the place with blankets and make the necessary improvements to the building, it would have added very materially to the cost of his showing. And, again, one hundred and twenty-

five prisoners can be kept at a less sum per diem than ninety-three can, for it takes the same force to guard ninety-three that it does to guard one hundred and twenty-five.

We think if the State Prison Committee investigate the subject it will find that, everything considered, Warden McCullough's administration has been as economical as any of his predecessors.

FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLE.

Hundreds of Dollars Spent in Litigation Over a Dollar-and-a-Half Pig.

Two or three lawyers were talking of old lawsuits the other day, when one of the oldest members of the Indianapolis bar remarked to a Journal reporter: "I remember the Perry township pig case that took up a good part of one term of court, having come up through a justice's office. The case was tried, I believe, by Governor Wallace, father of our postmaster, and there were at least two firms of lawyers on each side. Sims Clark and Thomas Walpole were in the case, and so far as Mr. Colley was concerned, he was then in the full power of his renown. The case gave him full opportunity for the display of his picturesqueness genius, and the drolleries he infused into it long furnished matter of laughter for the bar. Mr. Colley, however, no matter how absurdly dressed he might become, never lost sight of the best interests of his client, and certainly never lost sight of his own in the shape of as fat a fee as it was possible to obtain.

"The question was about the identity of a shaggy," continued the lawyer. "The witnesses on one side swore it was a pig in a barnyard, and had never been out until it had been put into a pen, from which it was taken to be slaughtered. The witnesses on the other side swore that they had known it from the time it was a suckling. But the great point was the proof of an earmark. One claimant, sustained by one set of witnesses, said he marked an ear of the shaggy with his pocket-knife, and the cut was explained at great length to the jury. The other claimant said the mark on the ear of his shaggy was torn by the teeth of a dog. It was at this stage of the testimony that a sensational feature was introduced. One witness, having brought his testimony to an exciting point, added a climax by pulling from his pocket a pickled pig's ear, which he declared to be the ear of the shaggy in question. This created a great uproar in the court-room, as the effect of this pictorial testimony upon the jury could not be measured. The witness with the ear was, however, measurably discredited, and the case went on. Medical experts were called in to testify as to what the difference in appearance would be between a shaggy's ear cut with a knife and one torn by the teeth of a dog. The experts did not agree and the jury disagreed, and another trial was held, the second jury disagreeing as the first had done. Charges of perjury were made on each side and a number of assault and battery cases grew out of it. The costs of litigation were between four hundred and five hundred dollars on each side."

"What was the shaggy worth?"

"About one dollar and fifty cents, but the litigants were fighting for principle."

TAKING THE CENSUS.

The Enormous Amount of Work Done in One Day.

By the use of about seventy machines it was found possible to declare the population of the United States in six weeks after the enumeration was completed. The work done, however, was equivalent to the counting of 125,000,000 persons, since it was deemed necessary, in order to insure accuracy, that every schedule should be counted twice. It was of course natural that the rapidity at which the count proceeded should increase as the clerks familiarized themselves with the use of the machines. The record of the most efficient day's work, says a writer in the Chautauquan, shows the registration of 1,342,518 families, or about 6,711,590 persons. To bring this amount of work within the compass of the mind so as adequately to appreciate what it means, requires the graphic language of the gentleman who invented the electric tabulator with which it was done. He says:

"This means that the clerks handled about fifteen tons of population schedules. They actually turned over sheet by sheet this mass of paper, scrutinizing each schedule, often correcting the errors of the enumerators and recording the data on the machines, besides making numerous transfers to result slips and attending to many other details of the work. An engineer might indeed stop to calculate the number of horsepower of physical energy developed by this clerical force. Or if one can not appreciate what this means let me ask him to consider a stack of schedules of thin paper higher than the Washington monument, and imagine the work required in turning over such a pile of schedules page by page and recording the number of persons reported on each schedule. This is what was done in one day by the population division of the Census Office."

Pacific Island Cannibals.

A recent writer in the Asiatic Quarterly Review says that so far as actually known none of the Pacific islanders were man-eaters from morbid appetite, as is proved by the fact that among such of them as were cannibals it was only upon certain occasions that they exhibited this propensity; none was slain among them for food alone. The bodies of enemies killed in war, or victims sacrificed to idols, furnished the feast, of which only certain of the initiated, as warriors and priests, were allowed to partake.

An Electric Tree-Feller.

In the forests of Galicia, Europe, an electrical tree-feller has been introduced with success. The saw is actuated by an electric motor, to which the current is conveyed by conducting wires from the nearest generating station. The whole apparatus is mounted on a chariot or cart, which is brought to the foot of the tree and placed in position. When a trunk is cut through far enough on one side the cut is kept open by wedges, and the saw removed to the other side.

RECREATION FOR WOMEN.

How the Ladies of London Take Outdoor Exercise.

The prominent place which women have suddenly taken for themselves in all forms of healthy outdoor exercise is of such recent growth that it has not yet had time to form itself into clubs and associations. We in London, says the Times of that city, have not yet seen women able to form coteries and "ladies' luncheons," as the sex is said to do in New York and Boston, into which no intrusive male foot may enter. Whatever they may do across the Atlantic, it is certain that the fair Yankee visitors do not here show such aggressive femininity, and is glad enough to take her pleasure in company with desisted man—when the man is English! No form of recreation, to a well-born English woman, can of course compare with riding. True, in London that is only to be obtained in the Row, but under no circumstances does a well-born girl look more fascinating than when "turned out" for the midday ride.

Time was when a tall bat and the most perfect and severest habit were the strictest essentials of riding in the Row. During the last year or two, however, a considerable relaxation has come over full riding dress, and a round straw hat, a cover coat, and cotton shirt were often—indeed, most frequently—worn. The types and conditions of womanhood to be seen here are unending. The titled daughter of an M. F. H. is at her ease here just as she will be in the evening at a dance, or later on exchanging friendly greetings with her father's tenants at the covert side. Her brayswater in charge of the riding master and thinking that being on horseback is an over-estimated pleasure; here is the stout and heavy lady, who hopes that violent exercise upon a weight-carrier will allow her to have her dresses made an inch or two tighter in the waist, and there is the professional rideress with a showy horse to sell. Yes, the Row is certainly the first place of "recreation" for women in London.

The last season has seen driving jump to a great height of favor among fashionable women. A smart pony and a little raffi cart are what they have chiefly affected, but it is dangerous to the safety of humbler citizens that every woman believes driving to be the easiest thing in the world. Only those who can and do well recognize how fine an art it is under any circumstances, and that in London it really requires a great amount of skill and nerve not to endanger either one's own life or that of other people's.

Compared with what it has done in the provinces, "cycling has made small progress in London as a lady's pastime. It is, however, now becoming more popular, as several well-known women are adopting it. Mrs. Hawes, among others, is an enthusiastic tricyclist, and can give many useful hints to other ladies about the wisdom of taking train out beyond dreary suburbs and reserving strength for long runs among the hills and pretty scenery which can be reached so easily from London.

It is certain that the prejudice which once existed regarding ladies riding a tricycle is fast dying out, and many women now who are leading sedentary lives in offices and schools look forward to a Saturday afternoon's "run" as a restorative and tonic after their week's work.

LANTERNS IN GERMANY.

They Were Formerly Used as Symbols of Rank.

The distinctions of rank which exist in European countries give rise to many troubles which, though they may seem rather amusing as well as trivial to us, are in reality quite serious to the persons concerned in them. In Stuttgart, years ago, says an exchange, there existed a curious custom which is not yet entirely abolished, and, in fact, still flourishes quite vigorously in some parts of Germany and Switzerland. This was the use of lanterns of different varieties and sizes, by which, at night, the rank of the party could be easily distinguished.

The lanterns were carried by the servants who were sent to escort their mistresses home from places of amusement, and they made the square in front of the Royal Opera-House, where most of the entertainments were then given, quite picturesque with their lights bobbing up and down in every direction.

The differences between some of these lanterns were slight, but they had to be strictly observed, or trouble arose. The order of rank, as set forth in the "ranklist," was something from which they could never swerve. Some had lanterns of tin, some of brass; some had wax lights and others tallow; even the number of lights was prescribed for each separate class or rank.

An amusing story is told by Hacklander of two Stuttgart women, whose life-long friendship was nearly destroyed by the mistake of one of the husbands, who bought at an auction a lantern which could only be used with propriety by people of the next higher rank.

The servant polished the offending lantern, and took it with her the very next night when she went to meet her mistress at the close of an operatic entertainment. It was some time before the other woman, whose sense of the proprieties of life had been outraged, and who thought her old friend was endeavoring to lay claim to a rank above the one in which they both belonged, could be appeased. Even after the explanation, the subject of the lantern was always a sore one between them.

Opals from American Mines.

The discovery of paying opal mines in the new State of Washington near Moscow, Idaho, is one of the most important events connected with gem mining in the United States. While during the last half century nearly all the known varieties of precious and semi-precious stones have been found in this country, the Jeweler's Weekly, none of the more valuable kinds have been discovered in paying quantities. The Washington opal mines appear to contain treasure in large quantities, and it is likely that mining these gems will prove, within reasonable limits, a profitable enterprise. The quality of the stones is said by those who have examined them to be good, and it is likely that American opals will in the near future be important features of the stocks of the leading jewelers of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steady Progress.

Has characterized Hood's Sarsaparilla ever since it was placed before the public. Whenever introduced, its sales have grown from year to year, until now it is the most popular and most successful medicine offered. Any druggist will confirm this statement. The secret of this success lies in the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a medicine of merit. It does actually accomplish all that is claimed for it, and when given a fair trial, is reasonably certain to be of benefit.

Positive Statements.

Since Hood's Sarsaparilla has been in my hands for sale I have had frequent and unrewarded testimonial in its favor. Although carrying this preparation for less than one year, my sales have been greater than of any similar preparation, and the testimonials in its favor are at once positive and personally noticeable." A. WILSON, Healdsburg, Cal.

Sells On Its Merits.

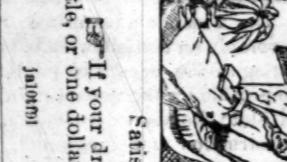
"My boys say, 'Papa, why don't you buy more of Hood's Sarsaparilla at a time? we are always short.' It sells on its own merits. F. ALBRIGHT, Portland, Oregon; the oldest druggist in Oregon.

N. E. BE SURE to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by druggists. U. S. \$1. Prepared by G. C. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



100 doses one dollar

for full size, by mail free, to

Rev. J. W. PENDLETON, GEPHAELINE!

OF ANY KIND OR FROM ANY CAUSE CURED!

IN 30 TO 300 MINUTES WITH CERTAINITY AND SAFETY,

NO MATTER HOW LONG STANDING, BY USING

THE RIVER'S RIVER SIDE IS OFFERING

new attractions to the guests every day.

THE ROOMS ARE WELL VENTILATED AND LIGHTED AND SUNNY.

THE BOARD IS OF THE BEST, BOTH IN QUALITY AND QUANTITY. THE FINEST MEATS, FISH AND FOWL IN THE MARKET.

THE BAR IS SECOND TO NONE ON THE COAST.

GIVE US A CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

W. R. CHAMBERLAIN, - Manager

THE GRAND CENTRAL.

This WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR hotel is three stories in height and contains 36 rooms, all well lighted and sunny. The room is a home for the traveler, where he can get the very best the market affords, and the board is second to none in the State. Try the Grand Central once and you won't say anywhere else.

DAN O'KEEFE, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEADACHE!

IF your druggist does not keep it, send ten cents for full size, to

REV. J. W. PENDLETON, GEPHAELINE!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Floor Director, S. J. Hodgkinson

MANAGERS, L. J. COHN, J. O. SESSIONS

H. W. ROFF, G. B. BIRMINGHAM, B. M. COFFIN, H. J. THYES

RECEPTION COMMITTEE, C. W. JONES, C. D. WILLIAMS, C. A. JONES, S. STANAWAY.

TICKETS, Admitting Gentleman and Ladies, \$1.50.

On sale at Hodgkinson's Drug Store, Jan 1st.

GRAND

Masquerade Ball!

To be given by

VERDI MILL BOYS.

—On—

Friday, February 6th, 1891

IN VERDI TOWN HALL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, J. MONTZ, E. DELARITY, E. O. BURRS, T. H. KEARNY, K. COSTS, C. LONKEY.

Floor Director, — O. M. COTTA.

FLOOR MANAGERS, F. BURNS, C. R. VAN COUNTER.

TICKETS, :- \$1.00.

Reno Evening Gazette

Wednesday.....January 21, 1891

TIME TABLES.

ARRIVE.	TRAINS-C. P.	LEAVE.
10:10 p. m....	No. 1, Eastbound Ex. 10:30 p. m.	
9:10 p. m....	No. 2, Westbound Ex. 10:30 p. m.	
4:20 p. m....	No. 3, Local Passenger 4:35 p. m.	
11:40 p. m....	No. 4, Westbound Ex. 11:50 p. m.	
V. & T.		
9:05 p. m....	No. 1, Virginia Ex. 9:05 a. m.	
9:15 p. m....	No. 2, S. F. Express.	
	No. 3, Local Passenger 1:45 p. m.	
3:45 p. m....	No. 4, Express and Freight.	
	Express and Freight.	

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

MAIL FOR	CLOSES,	ARRIVES
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	
San Francisco and Sacramento and all intermediate points.....	4:00	9:10 a. m.
Ogden, all eastern points.....	8:30	9:10 a. m.
V. & T. and all southern points.....	8:30	9:05 a. m.
Susanville and all points north.....	12:00	11:30 a. m.
Buffalo Meadows, Sheep Ranch, Mineral, etc.....	12:00	11:30 a. m.
(Arrive every Sabbath day.....		11:30 a. m.

JOTTINGS.

Fresh Eastern oysters of the finest quality. Trial will tell how excellent Schilling's tea, coffee, spices and extracts now on sale at Leadbetter's.

Sullivan will appear in a novel drama extension. He will probably box the compass. Go to C. A. Thurston's for the "Police News" and the GAZETTE that tells all about it.

Visitor—isn't your mother afraid, Willie, of catching cold in those slippers? Willie—Huh, I guess you don't know them slippers! Ma uses them to warm the whole family with. Go to C. J. Brookins' for your nuts, figs and candies.

Dignified stranger (on railway train)—No, I am not traveling for my health. I was a delegate to the Pan-American Congress. Enterprising drummer—That so? I'm in the hardware business myself. They all go to the Riverside Hotel.

A small boy recently walked into a Philadelphia drug store and gravely asked for 5 cents worth of hops. The druggist, after much puzzled thought, came to the correct conclusion that the boy wanted hops, and sent him to J. J. Becker who uses them in brewing.

Cured of Neuralgia.
Lottie L. Drexon, East View, Westchester Co., N. Y., writes:

"I have been a great sufferer with pains in the back of my head, worse than any headache. I could not reach it with internal medicine at all and during the cold weather I have suffered excruciatingly. I thought I would try an Alcock's Plaster applied to the nap of my neck. In less than half a day the pain entirely ceased."

"Is this the best?" Is the question often asked, when medicine is wanted. The following are a few of the medicines of known reliability, sold by Shoemaker & Co., druggist of this place. They have many other excellent medicines, but these are worthy of especial mention:

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cure of severe colds, and as a preventative for croup. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm, a general family liniment and especially valuable for rheumatism. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy, the most reliable known medicine for bowel complaints. It is especially prized by persons subject to colic, and has cured many cases of chronic diarrhea. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

St. Patrick's Pills, or disorders of the liver and bowels a vigorous but gentle physic that cleanses and renews the whole system. Price 25 cts. per box.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. For tetter, salt rheum, scald-head, eczema and chronic sore eyes. Price 25 cents.

The Great Spring Medicine.
It will be gratifying to all who realize the vital necessity of purifying the blood, to know that Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup can be relied upon as a blood medicine. Mr. B. C. Robinson, of Marshall, Mich.: "Physicians—

GENTLEMEN—I have suffered intensely from biliousness and rheumatism for over three years past, and have lost all faith. Hearing of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup I bought a bottle and found it helped me. I have now used it for two years, and have been perfectly well and kidneys to healthy action, and gone more to purify my blood than anything I have ever taken. I am pleased to recommend it as a very good medicine."

Tours were truly
B. C. Robinson, Marshall, Mich.
Sold by all druggists. Prepared on y by the Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Mich.

A Safe Investment.

One which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this plan you can buy from our advertised druggists a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of the lungs or heart, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping cough, croup, and etc. etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.

Trivial bottles free at Wm. Flinnigan's Drug-gist.

he question has been asked, "In what respect are St. Patrick's Pills better than any other?" Try them. You will find that they produce a pleasurable, aromatic effect, and are more certain in their action, and that they not only physic but cleanse the whole system and regulate the liver and bowels. For size at 25 cents per box by Shoemaker & Co.

CLIMATIC CHANGES.
The World May Be Turned Upside Down.

It is claimed by some wise savants that in regular periods of unknown cycles or eons of time, the earth reverses the positions of its poles, and the arctic becomes the tropic's, passing through an interesting glacial period. Drawing conclusions from our present mild weather, some such a cataclysm may be approaching now. If it comes while so many legislatures are in session, the future geologists may find a stratification of "bill introduced" that will be as awe inspiring as the remains of a pterodactyl or plesiosaurus, and be classed as another stratum in the carboniferous age.

A Progressive Merchant.

A. Nelson is progressive. He has recently laid in a very extensive stock of choice cutlery, consisting of knives of all kinds and dimensions, which he is selling at remarkably low prices. He also runs a free intelligence office, and gets most anybody a job who applies. Give him a call.

Sick Headache and a sensation of oppression and dullness in the head, are very commonly produced by indigestion; morbid irregularity of bowels, sometimes of the nervous system, in a majority of cases he traced to the same cause. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm and Pilllets will positively cure.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Hill Started Up and Gone to Grinding Out Laws.

SECOND DAY.

SENATE.

Senate met at 11 o'clock. Roll called; quorum present. The Journal Clerk was instructed to act in the capacity of Assistant Secretary.

The President announced standing committees, as follows:

Mileage—Torre, Sproule and Forbes. Printing—Sproule, McDonell and Miller.

Ways and Means—Williams (of Ormsby) McDonell, LaGrave, Comins and Gallagher.

Engrossed Bills—Williamson, Williams (of Elko) and LaGrave.

State Prison and Insane Asylum—V. & T. and all southern points.....

Susanville and all points north.....

Buffalo Meadows, Sheep Ranch, Mineral, etc.....

Education, State Library and Public Libraries—Comins, Stearns and Williamson (of Ormsby).

Internal Improvement and Manufactures—Lunlap, McDonell and Comins.

Enrolled Bills—Williams (of Elko), Emmitt and Sawyer.

Corporations and Railroads—Forbes, Comins, Millett, Lunlap and Torre.

Claims, State Affairs, Supplies and Expenditures—Rickey, Williams (of Elko) and Williamson.

Mines and Mining—Williamson, Boyle and Lunlap.

Military and Indian Affairs—Boyle, Kaiser and LaGrave.

Public Lands—Kaiser, Folsom and Sawyer.

Elections—Emmitt, Williams (of Ormsby) and LaGrave.

Federal Relations—McDonell, Williamson (of Elko) and Sawyer.

Rules and Joint Rules—Gallagher, McDonell and Comins.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By LaGrave—Senate Bill No. 1, an Act relating to elections and to more fully secure the secrecy of the ballot. Referred to Committee on Elections.

By Comins—Senate Bill No. 2, an Act concerning the payment of actual traveling expenses, expenditure for postage and newspapers of members. Referred to Committee on Mileage.

By Stearns—Senate Bill No. 3. An Act to repeal an Act entitled "an Act fixing the time for opening and closing the saloons and gaming houses," approved March 6, 1889. Judiciary.

At 12:15 the Senate took a recess until 2 p. m.

ASSEMBLY.

Assembly met at 11 a. m. Speaker Bicknell in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Holmes. Journal read and approved.

Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Elections—Van Emmon, George, Peterson, Hansen, Wagner.

Mileage—Hughes, Logan, McClellan.

Public Printing—Farrington, Folson, Shirley.

Education—Groves, Ainley, Gignoux, Nichols.

Counties and County Boundaries—Nixon, Wager, McKay, McFadden, McClellan.

Ways and Means—Fletcher, Allen, Johnson, McGill, Leeper, Bell, Menary.

Claims—Trembath, Weighel, Sexton, Clifford, Thompson.

Judiciary—Murphy, Menary, Bell, Lanyon, Groves, Farrington, Gignoux.

Corporations and Railroads—McGill, Gill, Emery, Nixon, Thompson, George.

State Prison and Insane Asylum—Richards, Bell, Hayes.

Mines and Mining—Harrington, Wager, Nichols; McFadden, Hughes.

Trade and Manufactures—Thompson, Ainley, Shirley, Lanyon, McKay.

Agriculture—Johnson, Allen, Kinney, Weighel, Peterson.

Internal Improvements—Menary, Trembath, Van Emmon, Richards, Hansen.

State Institutions—Kenney, Folsom, Harrington, Murphy, Sexton.

Message received transmitting inaugural Message of Governor R. K. Colcord.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Emery—Concurrent Resolution providing for appointment of Committee to determine what action to take relative to canvassing the vote on Constitutional Convention. Speaker appointed Emery, Logan, Trembath.

By Groves—Joint Resolution relative to Indians assembled at Fort McDermitt. Calls upon Senators and Representatives in Congress to provide for starving Indians. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

By McGill—Returning thanks to Secretary of State Gray and Chief Justice Belknap for services in organizing Assembly. Adopted.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Bell—Notice of bill relative to changing Article X, Section 1, of the Constitution.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Groves by leave introduced A. B. No. 1, creating Legislative Fund. [Appropriates \$55,000.]

Favorably considered in Committee of the whole. Report of Committee adopted and bill ordered engrossed.

At 11:50 Assembly adjourned.

CLIMATIC CHANGES.

The World May Be Turned Upside Down.

It is claimed by some wise savants that in regular periods of unknown cycles or eons of time, the earth reverses the positions of its poles, and the arctic becomes the tropic's, passing through an interesting glacial period. Drawing conclusions from our present mild weather, some such a cataclysm may be approaching now. If it comes while so many legislatures are in session, the future geologists may find a stratification of "bill introduced" that will be as awe inspiring as the remains of a pterodactyl or plesiosaurus, and be classed as another stratum in the carboniferous age.

ON THEIR WAY TO THE ORIENT.

Last evening's westbound overland carried 35 men and women on their way to China, where they go as missionaries under the auspices of an Eastern organization, known as the "Free Mission Society." During the time the train stood at the depot, quite a number of young men of the party sang several songs, something after the style of the "Holiness Band" or "Salvation Army." The entire party, both men and women, were comparatively young, ranging from twenty to thirty-five years of age.

STOCKTON GAS.

A free flow of gas has been struck in the Citizens' gas well at Stockton.

The quantity is estimated at 15,000 feet. The flame shoots to a height of seven feet when ignited. The flow comes from a vein 1,366 feet down, but the well is bored 1,390 feet. The casting is down to where the gas vein is. It is intended to continue sinking.

MARK MASTER DEGREE.

There will be work in the Mark Master Degree, R. A. M., Thursday, January 23. All Mark Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited to be present. By order of the

G. H. P.

GOOD MANAGEMENT.

Honor To Whom Honor Is Due—Jones Getting The Credit Of Stewart's Work.

Several Nevada papers recently printed alleged dispatches from Washington stating that Senator Jones marshaled the forces which voted to lay aside the Elections bill and take up the financial measure, and that he was the prime mover in the whole transaction. The fact that the proposition to lay aside the Elections bill in order to make way for financial legislation was contemplated by Western Senators a week before Senator Jones arrived in Washington, and he did little, if anything, except by his vote, in bringing about that result.

It was the great speech of Senator Stewart which gave the Elections bill its first set back, aided afterwards by those of Senators Teller and Wolcott. The "Congressional Record" of the 6th inst. shows that Senator George of Mississippi, had the floor to speak on the bill. At the request of Senator Stewart, he gave way for a motion to set aside the pending bill and take up the financial measure. Mr. Hoar, who had charge of the Elections bill, immediately sprung to his feet and claimed that under the understanding had, the Senator from Georgia had no right to give way for such a motion and thereby displace the pending bill.

The chair ruled against the Senator from Massachusetts, and he called for the yeas and nays. The vote disclosed a majority in favor of taking up the financial bill. Senator Stewart then offered his free coinage amendment and spoke at some length on its adoption.

This offer so startlingly asserted the efficiency of the remedy that many accepted, and the letters of the parties, nearly all of whom responded, are probably the most convincing attestations that any remedy ever received. The following is a sample of them:

"I have been subject to bilious headaches and constipation for several years past; in fact, have been

